UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/700
1 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 142

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jerzy ZALESKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with a letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/241).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October 1992, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October (see A/C.1/47/PV.3-21). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place between the 22nd and 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.22-30). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 31st and 40th meetings, from 12 to 25 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.31-40).

4. In connection with item 142, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 17 September 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/461);

(b) Letter dated 22 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/467);

(c) Letter dated 7 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/47/4).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/47/L.40

5. On 30 October, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/47/L.40), which was later also sponsored by the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.40 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the

nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 1/ was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is open for signature to all the sovereign States of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it contains two additional protocols that are open for signature, respectively, to the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty and the nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind also that, with the adherence in 1992 of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-four sovereign States of the region,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of France deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol I on 24 August 1992, thus giving full force to that Protocol,

Recalling that since 1974 Additional Protocol II has been in force for the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful that international conditions are more propitious for the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Noting with satisfaction the holding of the fourth meeting of the signatories of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the seventh special session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, at Mexico City on 26 August 1992,

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

Welcoming the adoption on that occasion of resolution 290 (VII), 2/ in which the General Conference approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting that the Government of Cuba has declared that, in pursuit of regional unity, it would be ready to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco once all the States of the region have assumed the undertakings of that Treaty,

1. Welcomes the concrete steps taken by several countries this year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), 1/ for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by that Treaty, including the adoption by acclamation on 26 August 1992 of the amendments to it; 2/

2. Welcomes in particular the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by France, thus giving full force to the additional protocols of that Treaty;

3. Notes with satisfaction the declaration of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile 3/ to the effect that as soon as the three countries have completed the procedures for ratifying the text of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as amended, they will waive all the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Treaty that still remain to be met;

4. Urges all Latin American and Caribbean States to take speedily the necessary measures to attain the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and, in particular, the States in respect of which the Treaty is open for signature and ratification immediately to carry out the corresponding formalities so that they may become parties to that international instrument, thus contributing to the consolidation of the regime established by that Treaty;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

2/ A/47/467, annex.

3/ A/47/461, annex.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/701
19 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 97 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1992/233 of 20 July 1992, decided to transmit to the General Assembly for adoption the recommendations contained in the report of the International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The recommendations are entitled "Principles relating to the status of national institutions" and are contained in the annex to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/54 of 3 March 1992.

2. The Principles relating to the status of national institutions are annexed to the present document.

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ANNEX

Principles relating to the status of national institutions

Competence and responsibilities

1. A national institution shall be vested with competence to promote and protect human rights.

2. A national institution shall be given as broad a mandate as possible, which shall be clearly set forth in a constitutional or legislative text, specifying its composition and its sphere of competence.

3. A national institution shall, inter alia, have the following responsibilities:

(a) To submit to the Government, Parliament and any other competent body, on an advisory basis either at the request of the authorities concerned or through the exercise of its power to hear a matter without higher referral, opinions, recommendations, proposals and reports on any matters concerning the promotion and protection of human rights; the national institution may decide to publicize them; these opinions, recommendations, proposals and reports, as well as any prerogative of the national institution, shall relate to the following areas:

(i) Any legislative or administrative provisions, as well as provisions relating to judicial organization, intended to preserve and extend the protection of human rights; in that connection, the national institution shall examine the legislation and administrative provisions in force, as well as bills and proposals, and shall make such recommendations as it deems appropriate in order to ensure that these provisions conform to the fundamental principles of human rights; it shall, if necessary, recommend the adoption of new legislation, the amendment of legislation in force and the adoption or amendment of administrative measures;

(ii) Any situation of violation of human rights which it decides to take up;

(iii) The preparation of reports on the national situation with regard to human rights in general, and on more specific matters;

(iv) Drawing the attention of the Government to situations in any part of the country where human rights are violated and making proposals to it for initiatives to put an end to such situations and, where necessary, expressing an opinion on the positions and reactions of the Government;

(b) To promote and ensure the harmonization of national legislation regulations and practices with the international human rights instruments to which the State is a party, and their effective implementation;

(c) To encourage ratification of the above-mentioned instruments or accession to those instruments, and to ensure their implementation;

(d) To contribute to the reports which States are required to submit to United Nations bodies and committees, and to regional institutions, pursuant to their treaty obligations and, where necessary, to express an opinion on the subject, with due respect for their independence;

(e) To cooperate with the United Nations and any other organization in the United Nations system, the regional institutions and the national institutions of other countries that are competent in the areas of the promotion and protection of human rights;

(f) To assist in the formulation of programmes for the teaching of, and research into, human rights and to take part in their execution in schools, universities and professional circles;

(g) To publicize human rights and efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, by increasing public awareness, especially through information and education and by making use of all press organs.

Composition and guarantees of independence and pluralism

1. The composition of the national institution and the appointment of its members, whether by means of an election or otherwise, shall be established in accordance with a procedure which affords all necessary guarantees to ensure the pluralist representation of the social forces (of civilian society) involved in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly by powers which will enable effective cooperation to be established with, or through the presence of, representatives of:

(a) Non-governmental organizations responsible for human rights and efforts to combat racial discrimination, trade unions, concerned social and professional organizations, for example, associations of lawyers, doctors, journalists and eminent scientists;

(b) Trends in philosophical or religious thought;

(c) Universities and qualified experts;

(d) Parliament;

(e) Government departments (if they are included, these representatives should participate in the deliberations only in an advisory capacity).

2. The national institution shall have an infrastructure which is suited to the smooth conduct of its activities, in particular adequate funding. The purpose of this funding should be to enable it to have its own staff and premises, in order to be independent of the Government and not be subject to financial control which might affect its independence.

3. In order to ensure a stable mandate for the members of the institution, without which there can be no real independence, their appointment shall be effected by an official act which shall establish the specific duration of the mandate. This mandate may be renewable, provided that the pluralism of the institution's membership is ensured.

Methods of operation

Within the framework of its operation, the national institution shall:

(a) Freely consider any questions falling within its competence, whether they are submitted by the Government or taken up by it without referral to a higher authority, on the proposal of its members or of any petitioner;

(b) Hear any person and obtain any information and any documents necessary for assessing situations falling within its competence;

(c) Address public opinion directly or through any press organ, particularly in order to publicize its opinions and recommendations;

(d) Meet on a regular basis and whenever necessary in the presence of all its members after they have been duly convened;

(e) Establish working groups from among its members as necessary, and set up local or regional sections to assist it in discharging its functions;

(f) Maintain consultation with the other bodies, whether jurisdictional or otherwise, responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights (in particular ombudsmen, mediators and similar institutions);

(g) In view of the fundamental role played by the non-governmental organizations in expanding the work of the national institutions, develop relations with the non-governmental organizations devoted to promoting and protecting human rights, to economic and social development, to combating racism, to protecting particularly vulnerable groups (especially children, migrant workers, refugees, physically and mentally disabled persons) or to specialized areas.

Additional principles concerning the status of commissions with quasi-jurisdictional competence

A national institution may be authorized to hear and consider complaints and petitions concerning individual situations. Cases may be brought before it by individuals, their representatives, third parties, non-governmental organizations, associations of trade unions or any other representative organizations. In such circumstances, and without prejudice to the principles stated above concerning the other powers of the commissions, the functions entrusted to them may be based on the following principles:

(a) Seeking an amicable settlement through conciliation or, within the limits prescribed by the law, through binding decisions or, where necessary, on the basis of confidentiality;

(b) Informing the party who filed the petition of his rights, in particular the remedies available to him, and promoting his access to them;

(c) Hearing any complaints or petitions or transmitting them to any other competent authority within the limits prescribed by the law;

(d) Making recommendations to the competent authorities, especially by proposing amendments or reforms of the laws, regulations and administrative practices, especially if they have created the difficulties encountered by the persons filing the petitions in order to assert their rights.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/702
20 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 97 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/118 of 17 December 1991 on the strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, emphasized that when the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 was reviewed, adequate staffing, temporary assistance and other resources should be allocated to the Centre so as to enable it to respond to its increasing workload and to its needs in order to carry out all the functions assigned to it, including the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the Conference itself.

2. In addition, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were accorded to the Centre to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies, and to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session (E/CN.4/1992/75) and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights and on the measures taken to implement that resolution. The present report is issued in pursuance of that request.

3. On the basis of the Secretary-General's proposals, the General Assembly approved an increase in the regular budget of the Centre for 1992-1993. In addition, it approved certain redeployments and additional posts. A post of Director of the Centre for Human Rights has been established at D-2 level with responsibility for guiding the day-to-day activities of the Centre and

overseeing the implementation of its programme of work as a whole. A Director was appointed to this post and took up his functions on 12 August 1992.

4. To strengthen the handling of communications (complaints, petitions, appeals) under the procedures established in Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the General Assembly decided to approve two posts at the Professional level (one P-4 and one P-3) and two temporary General Service posts.

5. Likewise, to address the increased workload of the Special Procedures Section relating to various recurrent activities under mandates of the Economic and Social Council, a total of four temporary Professional posts (two P-4 and two P-3) and four temporary General Service posts have been approved through the conversion of the Centre's general temporary assistance funds, with a corresponding decrease in the latter. It is the intention of the General Assembly to examine proposals for the establishment of all these posts on a permanent basis no later than at the time of consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

6. In respect of treaty bodies, the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/111 of 17 December 1991, requested the Secretary-General to review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

7. In his report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (A/46/603), the Secretary-General elaborated on the substantial increase in the workload of the Centre in this area of activities, which has resulted from the doubling of the number of treaty-monitoring bodies being serviced by the Centre and a cumulative increase in the number of States parties to the various international human rights instruments (from 385 to 602). The total number of States parties has since risen to 652.

8. The establishment of two Professional (one P-4 and one P-3) and two General Service posts has been approved as from 1993 in the light of the expectation that the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families will enter into force during the biennium. Although two additional Professional posts and one General Service post were approved as from 1991 in connection with the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, further strengthening of the Centre with respect to support for the activities of the treaty-monitoring bodies is required, in view of the rapidly increasing number of States parties to the Convention and the anticipated workload of the Committee established thereunder.

9. In the course of 1992, however, as a result of additional mandates given to the Centre for Human Rights by the Commission on Human Rights and the increased utilization of existing mandates by the various rapporteurs or experts, 11 additional posts were authorized by the Secretary-General as from

15 October 1992, for an initial period of six months. Additional resources were also estimated as being essential to carry out all mandated activities for 1992 and 1993. These resources will be requested in the context of revised estimates to be presented to the General Assembly during its current session.

10. Furthermore, in connection with the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, held on 13 and 14 August 1992, of a Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, five Professional posts were redeployed to the Centre at the end of September 1992 for an initial period of six months. Additional resources were also estimated as being required in connection with this mandate. These resources will, as for those mentioned in paragraph 9 above, be sought in the context of the same revised estimates.

11. These additional human and financial resources were granted in order to ensure, as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 46/118, that sufficient resources are accorded to the Centre for Human Rights to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies. Moreover, it should be recalled that in response to concerns about the reduction in general temporary assistance funds as a result of the conversion of posts, the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991 also requested the Secretary-General, with regard to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the level of general temporary assistance for section 28 (Human rights) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, to ensure that adequate resources were available during that biennium.

12. The General Assembly also approved an appropriation of US$ 1,837,000 for the biennium 1992-1993 in connection with the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993, of which $1,445,000 was provided under section 28 (Human rights) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/703
27 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 93

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Report of the Third Committee (Part I)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Vitavas SRIVIHOK (Thailand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Social development:

"(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

"(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 11th to 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 30th and 41st meetings, from 19 to 23 October, on 26, 29 and 30 October and on

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in two parts (see also A/47/703/Add.1).

2, 5 and 16 November 1992. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/47/SR.11-18, 22, 23, 25, 30 and 41).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/80-S/23502);

(b) Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/87);

(c) Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and transmitting the documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991 (A/47/88-S/23563);

(d) Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/232-S/24025 and Corr.1);

(e) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/312-S/24238);

(f) Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/344);

(g) Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/356-S/24367);

(h) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/391);

Item 93 (a):

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/47/214-E/1992/50);

(j) Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/47/216-E/1992/43);

(k) Report of the Secretary-General on global targets on ageing for the year 2001: a practical strategy (A/47/339);

(l) Report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth (A/47/349);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (A/47/369);

(n) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/47/415 and Corr.1);

(o) Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/47/4);

Item 93 (b):

(p) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/47/379 and Corr.1);

(q) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of international cooperation in combating organized crime (A/47/381);

(r) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (A/47/399 and Corr.1).

4. At the 11th meeting, on 19 October, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Director of the Division of Social Development of the United Nations Office at Vienna made introductory statements (see A/C.3/47/SR.11).

5. At the 12th meeting, on 20 October, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General made a statement (see A/C.3/47/SR.12).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.11

6. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Netherlands and Romania, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.11) entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth". Subsequently, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 25th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.11 (see para. 30, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.13

8. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.13) entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of older persons in development". Subsequently, Angola, Honduras, Sudan and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 25th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.13 (see para. 30, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.14

10. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Cyprus, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Turkmenistan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.14) entitled "International cooperation in combating organized crime". The representative also stated that Colombia was no longer a sponsor of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Latvia and Lithuania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 25th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of the Russian Federation orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, in the tenth preambular paragraph, the words "of the United Nations" after the words "Professional Advisory Council". The representative also replaced the word "monitoring" by the word "review" in operative paragraph 5.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.14, as orally revised (see para. 30, draft resolution III).

13. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.3/47/SR.25).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.15

14. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.15) entitled "Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action". Subsequently, Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Philippines made the following oral revisions:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "during the Decade" were deleted at the end of the paragraph;

(b) In operative paragraph 3 (b), the words "and providing preventive and rehabilitative measures and an equalization of opportunities" were added after the words "socio-economic issues";

(c) In operative paragraph 8 (e), the words "revision of the" were added before the word "translation";

(d) In operative paragraph 8 (h), the words "in close collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the relevant United Nations organizations" were added after the words "Statistical Office";

(e) In operative paragraph 11, the words "Decides to continue, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/96 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and" were added at the beginning of the paragraph;

(f) Also in operative paragraph 11, the words "Voluntary Fund on Disability" were replaced by the word "Fund".

16. At the 25th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of China corrected the text of operative paragraph 4 to read as follows: "Welcomes the proclamation by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002".

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.15, as orally revised (see para. 30, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16

18. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.16) entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".

19. At its 41st meeting, on 16 November, the Committee had before it the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.26).

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16 by a recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 41 abstentions (see para. 30, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstentions: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

21. The representative of Uganda made a statement after the vote (see A/C.3/47/SR.41).

22. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that he had voted in favour but his vote had not been recorded. The representatives of Trinidad and Tobago and Qatar said that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution. The representative of Japan made a statement (see A/C.3/47/SR.41).

23. At the 42nd meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the United Arab Emirates stated that had his delegation been present when the draft resolution was adopted, he would have voted in favour.

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.17

24. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Belarus, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, the United States of America and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.17) entitled "The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends". Subsequently, the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At its 25th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.17 (see para. 30, draft resolution VI).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.19

26. At the 23rd meeting, on 30 October, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Panama, the Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.19), entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice". Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Peru, Ukraine and Venezuela, joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out the following statement on the draft resolution:

> "The provisions of this draft resolution will be implemented within existing resources approved by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. As already indicated to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, in the statement of the Secretary-General on programme budget implications of resolutions recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (E/1992/30/Add.1), the question of resources and organizational structure of the Branch would be addressed in the context of the revised estimates for section 21 of the programme budget for 1992-1993. Those revised estimates, which will be submitted to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its current session, do not contain proposals for any additional appropriation".

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy orally revised the draft resolution by deleting operative paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. Reaffirms that equal and just progress is founded on the development of human and material resources supported by the rule of law and respect for human rights, in accordance with standards adopted by the United Nations".

29. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.19, as orally revised (see para. 30, draft resolution VII).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

30. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, by which the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth 1/ were endorsed, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further its resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, in which it decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions,

Noting that the year 1995 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year,

Recognizing that, in implementing the guidelines, priority should be given to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, including the right to education and to work, and to the resolution of other urgent problems faced by young people in the present-day world, such as hunger, drug abuse, diseases, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and the deterioration of the environment,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2/ which entered into force on 2 September 1990, the World Declaration on the Survival,

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1/ See A/40/256, annex.

2/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990, 3/

Noting the Youth Forum of the United Nations System, held at Vienna from 27 to 29 May 1992,

Taking note of the fifth anniversary of the youth employment programme HOPE '87, and welcoming with appreciation its increasing activities and close collaboration with the United Nations, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and with the Council of Europe in bringing about employment opportunities for young people, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the proposals of the ad hoc open-ended working group of the Commission for Social Development to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, with regard to achieving the equitability of young persons with disabilities, made at its second session, held at Vienna in May 1992,

1. Calls upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to promote and monitor, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, malnutrition, poverty, housing, culture, youth employment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, education, leisure-time activities, drug abuse and the environment;

3. Calls upon Member States to enable young people to obtain a modern education on such subjects as environmental and human rights issues;

4. Calls once again upon the United Nations Postal Administration to produce commemorative United Nations stamps in 1995 to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year;

3/ A/45/625, annex.

5. Emphasizes the need for a review and appraisal of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the guidelines and, on the basis of the evaluation, for preparation of a world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond, with a target orientation and within a specific time-frame;

6. Invites all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action or a national calendar of events, for 1993-1995, based on an analytical national evaluation of the situation and needs of youth;

7. Calls once again upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17;

8. Invites the regional commissions, as appropriate, together with regional youth and youth-serving organizations, to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the regions since 1985 and to propose draft regional youth programmes of action to the year 2000 and beyond;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals to be submitted by Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental youth organizations and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

10. Calls upon youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations and, especially, to contribute to the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to the formulation of a world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond;

11. Again invites Governments to include, whenever possible, youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of youth-related issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

12. Invites Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Youth Fund, in order to enable it to continue its mandated role and to contribute effectively to the needs of developing countries in the field of youth;

13. Decides to consider the question of policies and programmes involving youth under the item entitled "Social development" at its forty-ninth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of older persons in development

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the challenges the ageing of populations poses to all countries,

Noting with appreciation the activities of the global information campaign for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the many observances of the International Day for the Elderly,

Noting with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations, older persons and experts in developing a practical strategy on ageing in the form of a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001,

Welcoming the convening of the Fifteenth World Congress of Gerontology at Budapest, from 4 to 9 July 1993,

Welcoming with appreciation the participation of older persons in development programmes and projects,

Aware of the plight of older persons, particularly those in developing countries and those in difficult circumstances,

Aware also of the heavy obligations on families that provide care to older persons and the need for comprehensive community care programmes,

Aware further of the increasing concern of development agencies for securing the human and financial resources needed for adjusting policies and programmes to population ageing,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the global targets on ageing for the year 2001 4/ and the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; 5/

4/ A/47/339.

5/ A/47/369.

2. Adopts the global targets on ageing for the year 2001 6/ as a practical strategy on ageing, and urges Member States to support that strategy and to consult the guide for setting national targets on ageing; 7/

3. Invites the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the lead and coordinating agency for the global targets, to update the target strategies periodically on the basis of achievements and new opportunities and to refine indicators for measuring progress in cooperation with the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and others;

4. Invites the regional commissions to assist Member States in their regions in setting regional targets on ageing for the year 2001, bearing in mind the global targets and the diverse national needs in their regions;

5. Invites the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to examine technical, organizational and financial means of strengthening the inter-agency consultative process, including the biennial meetings on ageing, and to suggest measures for the consideration of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all possible support, in the form of both regular and extrabudgetary resources, to the Ageing Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, to enable it to fulfil its mandate as lead agency for the action programme on ageing;

7. Welcomes the support of the United Nations Population Fund, the Government of Sweden and two non-governmental organizations for the research of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on the developmental implications of demographic change: global population ageing, and invites continuing support for this project as the basis of a global research component at the Centre;

8. Invites Member States to second national experts and junior professional officers to the Ageing Unit of the Centre to support selected target strategies;

9. Requests the Commission for Social Development to convene an ad hoc informal working group at its thirty-third session for the third review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for proposing measures in support of setting national targets on ageing in the decade ahead;

10. Invites interested Member States and organizations to support the Centre in establishing and maintaining a data bank on ageing policies and

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6/ Ibid., sect. III.

7/ Ibid., sect. IV.

programmes so that the data gathered in the quadrennial reviews can be systematized and made available to Member States and others on a continuing basis;

11. Acknowledges with appreciation the major contribution of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to the global information campaign, and requests it to continue its work on ageing during the coming decade;

12. Also acknowledges with appreciation the initiative, expertise and dedication of the non-governmental community, and invites the Centre to explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental advisory committee, funded by voluntary contributions, to assist the Secretariat in promoting the United Nations Principles for Older Persons 8/ and in implementing the Plan of Action and the target strategies;

13. Commends the International Institute on Ageing on its training programme and related activities, and invites national, regional and international organizations to cooperate closely with the Institute;

14. Urges the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing;

15. Invites interested Member States and others to explore the feasibility of establishing a training institute on ageing for Latin America and the Caribbean;

16. Also invites Member States generously to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in order to enable it to continue serving as an operational tool of the United Nations programme on ageing;

17. Invites Member States, corporations and foundations to support the Banyan Association Fund: A World Fund for Ageing;

18. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other development agencies to include a component on ageing in their regular programmes;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

8/ Resolution 46/91, annex.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International cooperation in combating organized crime

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the rapid growth and geographical extension of organized crime in its various forms, both nationally and internationally, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Acknowledging the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, adopted resolutions entitled "Organized crime" and "Prevention and control of organized crime", 9/

Recalling further its resolutions 44/71 and 44/72 of 8 December 1989, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/70 of 24 May 1989 and 1992/23 of 30 July 1992,

Bearing in mind that the Eighth Congress explored the possibilities and ways of strengthening further international cooperation in combating organized crime and adopted the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime, 10/ and model treaties relating to it, 11/

Welcoming with appreciation the results achieved at the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles, France, from 21 to 23 November 1991, 12/

9/ See Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C, resolutions 15 and 24.

10/ Ibid., Congress resolution 24, annex.

11/ See resolutions 45/116, 45/117 and 45/118.

12/ See A/46/703 and Corr.1.

Acknowledging with appreciation the work done by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice during its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992, 13/

Noting that the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to Deal with Transnational Crime, held at Smolenice, Czechoslovakia, from 27 to 31 May 1991, and the International Seminar on Organized Crime, held at Suzdal, Russian Federation, from 21 to 25 October 1991, formulated important recommendations in this area, 14/

Noting also that the meeting convened by the Resource Committee on Transnational Crime of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council for the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 23 to 28 March 1992, resulted in a proposed outline for an international conference on money laundering and control, 15/

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided that the topic "Action against national and transnational economic, organized and environmental crime: national experiences and international cooperation" could be included in the provisional agenda of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Reaffirming that priority must be given to the struggle against all activities of organized crime, including the illicit arms trade and traffic in narcotic drugs, cultural property theft, money laundering, the infiltration of legitimate business and the corruption of public officials,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that respect,

1. Urges Member States to give favourable consideration to the implementation of the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime 10/ at both national and international levels;

2. Invites Member States, in cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist in increasing awareness to ensure a broad base of public participation and support for action against organized crime;

13/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10 (E/1992/30).

14/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/23, annexes I and II.

15/ E/CN.15/1992/NGO/4, annex.

3. Also invites Member States to make available to the Secretary-General, on request, the provisions of their legislation relating to money laundering, the tracing, seizing and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime and the monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other measures so that they may be available to Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in those fields;

4. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations expressed at international forums and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. Also requests the Commission to organize the ongoing review and analysis of the incidence of transnational organized criminal activity and the dissemination of that information;

6. Calls upon Member States, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to cooperate closely with the United Nations in organizing practice-oriented workshops, research projects and training programmes to deal with specific aspects of organized criminal activities.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 37/52 and 37/53 of 3 December 1982 and 46/96 of 16 December 1991, Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276 of 30 July 1992, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/48 of 3 March 1992, 16/

Noting the progress achieved during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, including increased awareness and expanded knowledge of disability issues, the increased role played by persons with disabilities and by organizations, and the development of disability legislation,

Aware of the major obstacles to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, 17/ foremost among these being an inadequate allocation of resources,

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16/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

17/ A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

Mindful of the need for persons with disabilities to be afforded the means to take their place as full-fledged citizens in all fields of society,

Deeply concerned by the increasing numbers of persons with disabilities as a consequence of poverty and disease, wars and civil strife and demographic and environmental factors, including natural disasters and catastrophic accidents,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the focal point for disability issues within the United Nations system,

Recognizing that the ongoing process of elaborating standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons represents one of the important initiatives of the Decade,

Noting the proposed action towards a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond, resulting from the meeting of experts held at Vancouver, Canada, in June 1992,

Welcoming the initiative of the Government of Canada in convening the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Disability Issues, held at Montreal, Canada, on 8 and 9 October 1992,

Having carefully considered the various reports and statements made during its plenary meetings, held on 12 and 13 October 1992 to mark the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 18/

Welcoming Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, in which the Council recommended the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons under its new name, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, and under its new terms of reference, 19/

Having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the second round of monitoring of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 20/

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity and value of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, which provides a firm and innovative framework for disability-related issues;

18/ See A/47/PV.33-36.

19/ See A/47/214-E/1992/50.

20/ A/47/415 and Corr.1.

2. Reiterates the responsibility of Governments for removing or facilitating the removal of barriers and obstacles to the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, and supports their efforts in developing national policies to reach specific objectives;

3. Urges Governments to show their commitment to improving the situation of persons with disabilities, inter alia, by:

(a) Establishing an appropriate governmental mechanism to be responsible for policy relating to persons with disabilities and overall coordination;

(b) Addressing disability issues within integrated social development policies linked to other socio-economic issues and providing preventive and rehabilitative measures and an equalization of opportunities, with the ultimate objective of facilitating the full integration of persons with disabilities into society;

(c) Where appropriate, creating new or strengthening existing high-level national coordinating committees or other similar bodies in accordance with the Beijing Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies; 21/

(d) Supporting the development of organizations of persons with disabilities and using the body of knowledge accumulated by persons with disabilities or their representatives in decision-making processes;

(e) Integrating, where possible, disability components into technical assistance and technical cooperation programmes;

4. Welcomes the proclamation by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002; 22/

5. Also welcomes the proposal for and continuing discussion on the establishment of a Ministers' Working Group as a result of the Conference of Ministers held at Montreal;

6. Further welcomes the initiative of the United States of America to act as host, in cooperation with the United Nations, to an international conference on disability in the autumn of 1993;

7. Urges the optimum use of existing United Nations mechanisms and bodies, including regional commissions, specialized agencies, other

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21/ A/C.3/46/4, annex I.

22/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 11 (E/1992/31), chap. IV, resolution 48/3.

intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of persons with disabilities, in the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the United Nations programme on disability, in line with the restructuring and streamlining efforts of the United Nations system and in order to make the most cost-effective use of resources;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to turn the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness raising to action, to give higher priority and visibility to disability issues within the work programme of the United Nations system, to provide it, through the use of existing resources, with an adequate allocation of funding to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations as a catalyst for change, as a standard-setting organization, as a forum for the exchange of views and as a promoter of technical cooperation activities, by:

(a) Integrating disability issues into the policies, programmes and projects of the specialized agencies on a broader scale and with a higher priority;

(b) Concentrating action and assistance in countries and regions that are most needy and paying special attention to especially vulnerable groups;

(c) Considering the creation of a panel of eminent persons, including persons with disabilities, to advise the Secretary-General on disability matters;

(d) Initiating model pilot projects, in partnership with all interested parties, to assist Member States in formulating comprehensive and coherent disability policies and feasible action plans, taking into account diverse socio-cultural factors and varying levels of economic development;

(e) Finalizing the revision of the translation into the official languages of the United Nations of the World Programme of Action, in particular the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person";

(f) Reviewing the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme to include an evaluation of the way a society treats its disabled citizens as a factor of the quality of life in that society;

(g) Continuing United Nations inter-agency meetings established as a result of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and focusing such meetings on the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

(h) Asking the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the relevant United Nations organizations, to continue its important work of collecting statistical data about disability matters and to publish updated disability statistics;

9. Urges the Commission for Social Development to expedite the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

10. Encourages the consideration during major forthcoming events, including the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994, the International Year of the Family to be observed in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in 1995 and the World Summit for Social Development to be held in 1995, of disability issues relevant to the subject-matter of those events;

11. Decides to continue, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/96 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and encourages the Secretary-General to explore diversified funding arrangements to support and strengthen the Fund involving not only Member States, but also the private sector, with due regard to the need for greater transparency in the management of the Fund;

12. Appeals to Member States to highlight the observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December every year with a view to furthering the integration into society of persons with disabilities;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991,

Recognizing that criminality is a major concern of all nations and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime, improving the functioning of the criminal justice system and law enforcement, and increasing respect for individual rights,

Conscious of the vital role of regional cooperation in the fight against crime and of the potential contribution of interregional and regional institutes in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the efforts made thus far by the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in fulfilling its mandate through, inter alia, the organization of training programmes and regional seminars,

Aware of the financial difficulties that the Institute continues to face as a result of the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of the least developed countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Recognizing the urgent need to promote and intensify international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and the fact that such cooperation can be effective only if it is executed with the direct participation of the receiving States, with due respect for their needs and priorities,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; 23/

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments and intergovernmental organizations that have supported the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. Calls upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify financial and other support to the Institute, in order to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly in the fields of training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

4. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in support of the Institute, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to tne General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, in particular paragraph 4 thereof, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/25 of 30 July 1992,

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23/ A/47/379 and Corr.1.

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, 24/

Recognizing the importance of the policy-oriented research being undertaken by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat concerning the relevance of cooperatives to the achievement of the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 25/ in the execution of which it acts as a focal point within the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that 1995 will mark the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance,

Taking note with satisfaction of the important recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General 26/ directed towards ensuring the best possible means of dealing with the issue of cooperatives in the light of their broad significance in contributing to the solution of major economic and social problems,

Welcoming the recommendation contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the report of the Secretary-General, and bearing in mind the substantial support shown by Governments and by the international cooperative movement for the idea of observing an international day of cooperatives,

Expressing its appreciation to government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, the specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, for their valuable contribution,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends; 24/

2. Proclaims the first Saturday of July 1995 to be International Day of Cooperatives, marking the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance, and decides to consider the possibility of observing an international day of cooperatives in future years;

3. Encourages Governments to consider fully the potential of cooperatives for contributing to the solution of economic, social and environmental problems in formulating national development strategies;

24/ A/47/216-E/1992/43.

25/ E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

26/ A/47/216-E/1992/43, para. 4.

4. Encourages the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to redouble its efforts of support and coordination in order to achieve the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;

5. Invites government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, the specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to maintain and increase their programmes of support to the international cooperative movement, within existing resources;

6. Also invites, as the Economic and Social Council has already done in its resolution 1668 (LII) of 1 June 1972, the specialized agencies that have a substantial interest in cooperatives, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and other organizations, particularly the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as well as other relevant international organizations of cooperatives that are not yet members of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to become members at an early date in order to ensure its effectiveness by their contribution of appropriate resources;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to maintain and increase the support provided by the United Nations to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, indicating in his report the progress made towards that goal.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the high costs of crime, particularly in its new and transnational forms, and by the dangers posed to individual and collective security and to the welfare of countries and peoples by the rising incidence of crime,

Emphasizing the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime, and for strengthened regional and international cooperation to combat crime in all its forms and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that many States suffer from extreme shortages of human and financial resources, preventing them from responding adequately to problems related to crime,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by many States at the bilateral level to provide assistance and know-how in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind that effective international action in crime prevention and criminal justice requires effective cooperation and improved coordination of all related activities carried out at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

Recalling its previous resolutions by which it expressed its concern about the increasing needs of Member States and the capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to meet them,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles, France, from 21 to 23 November 1991, and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action contained in the annex thereto,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992, by which the Council decided to establish the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Commission, recommended by the Ministerial Meeting and entrusted to it by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the need for an appropriate Secretariat support structure, capable of performing the new functions mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152 and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Concerned about the disparity between the scope of the required work and the limited resources available, including resources for practical measures, to assist Member States, upon their request, in dealing with their most urgent needs in preventing and combating crime problems,

1. Welcomes the establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the results of its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992; 27/

27/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10 (E/1992/30).

2. Welcomes with appreciation Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1992/23 and 1992/24 of 30 July 1992;

3. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, 28/ on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders 29/ and on the strengthening of international cooperation in combating organized crime; 30/

4. Recognizes that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme has a special contribution to make in a world seeking to surmount serious problems of violence and crime;

5. Recalls the priority themes established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 to guide the work of the Commission in the development of a detailed programme and the budget allocations for the period 1992-1996, as follows:

(a) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

(b) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality;

(c) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to support the operational activities and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, within existing resources from the regular budget of the Organization commensurate to its high priority and importance, and independently of resources available through voluntary contributions;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in this field;

28/ A/47/399 and Corr.1.

29/ A/47/379 and Corr.1.

30/ A/47/381.

8. Further requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to take all measures necessary to effect the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat into a division, as recommended in and in accordance with resolution 46/152;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for assisting the Commission in performing its functions as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and for ensuring the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

10. Invites the relevant funding agencies of the United Nations to consider including crime prevention and criminal justice activities in their funding programmes, bearing in mind their established priorities, at a level of priority commensurate to the increasing needs of Member States in the field, and to cooperate closely with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in planning and implementing those activities;

11. Invites Governments to lend their full support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/703/Add.1
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 93

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Report of the Third Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Vitavas SRIVIHOK (Thailand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee continued its consideration of item 93 (a), entitled "Social development: Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" at its 54th, 56th and 59th to 61st meetings, on 2, 3, 4 and 9 December 1992.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.3/47/L.51 AND REV.1

2. At the 54th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar,

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in two parts (see also A/47/703).

Malawi, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convening of a world summit for social development" (A/C.3/47/L.51). Subsequently, Angola, Benin, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Malta, Slovenia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Vanuatu and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/139 of 17 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991 and resolution 1992/27 of 30 July 1992,

"Having considered the report of the Special Representative on the consultations requested by Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 and contained in document E/1992/80,

"Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which includes as one of its principal themes the need to strengthen the mutually reinforcing relationship between economic growth and human welfare,

"Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, by which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,

"Welcoming the support expressed for the world summit for social development at the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

"Conscious that increased international cooperation for economic and social development would significantly contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Convinced of the need for the enhancement of the social component of sustainable development to achieve economic growth with social justice,

"Reaffirming the right and responsibility of each State to determine freely its own priorities, policies and objectives for social development in accordance with its constitutional and legal systems and social conditions,

"Conscious of the need to address ways and means for the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as interrelated goals,

"Acknowledging the need for an integrated approach in the fields of social and economic development in the United Nations system to deploy more effectively the widespread experience of the system in these areas,

"Stressing that poverty, unemployment and social integration are closely interrelated in all societies, with a particularly profound impact on developing countries,

"Convinced that a world summit for social development should contribute to efforts by all countries to foster sustainable development and to promote policies against poverty and unemployment in all societies,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative for their efforts in carrying out a comprehensive process of consultations on this matter;

"2. Welcomes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on the positive outcome of the consultations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development;

"3. Decides to convene a world summit for social development at the level of heads of State or Government to be held in early 1995;

"4. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Denmark to act as host to the summit;

"5. Decides that the summit shall have the following objectives:

"(a) To further the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as stated in Article 55, to promote 'higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development' as well as 'solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems' with particular focus on social development aspects;

"(b) To express a shared world-wide commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and of international cooperation as a major priority of international relations;

"(c) To stimulate international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, through governmental, private and non-governmental initiatives in order to assist in the implementation of nationally appropriate, effective and efficient social policies and formulate strategies which enable all citizens to be actively engaged in these policies;

"(d) To formulate strategies on goals, priority actions and policies that could be taken at the national, regional and international levels to address, in the different development realities, core issues of shared universal concern in the field of social development, giving particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries;

"(e) To create international awareness of and address the modalities to attain the necessary balance between economic efficiency and social justice in a growth-oriented, equitable and sustainable development environment in accordance with nationally defined priorities;

"(f) To address, in creative ways, the interaction between the social function of the State, market responses to social demands and the imperatives of sustainable development;

"(g) To identify common problems of socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups and promote the integration of those groups into society, highlighting the need for societies to equalize opportunities for all members;

"(h) To promote programmes to ensure legal protection, foster effective social welfare programmes and enhance education and training for different groups in all societies, including the marginalized and disadvantaged groups;

"(i) To assist in ensuring a more effective delivery of social services for the more disadvantaged sectors of society;

"(j) To highlight the need to mobilize resources for social development at the local, national, regional and international levels;

"(k) To make appropriate recommendations regarding more effective action by the United Nations system in the sphere of social development, in particular measures and policies for the revitalization of the Commission for Social Development;

"6. Decides, taking into account the objectives set out in the present resolution, that the core issues affecting all societies to be addressed by the summit are:

"(a) The enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups;

"(b) Alleviation and reduction of poverty;

"(c) Expansion of productive employment;

"7. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

"8. Decides also that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session for one week in April 1993 and, at the level of personal representatives of the heads of State or Government, three substantive sessions in 1994 of no more than ten working days each at the United Nations Headquarters in New York;

"9. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Bureau of which the host country, Denmark, shall be an ex officio member;

"10. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

"(a) Consider the reports submitted to it by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on matters relating to the world summit for social development;

"(b) Draft the provisional agenda of the summit, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"(c) Prepare the draft decisions for the summit and submit them to the summit for consideration and adoption;

"(d) Adopt other appropriate decisions relevant to the successful preparation, outcome and follow-up of the summit;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc secretariat unit, including personnel of the relevant agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, to assist in the preparatory process and the substantive work of the Preparatory Committee;

"12. Recommends that the Commission for Social Development give consideration to the agenda of the world summit for social development at its thirty-third session in 1993 and that it report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

"13. Recommends also that the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993 consider the theme 'World Summit for Social Development';

"14. Requests the regional commissions to include in their programme of work for 1993 the world summit for social development, with particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions, including proposals, and to prepare an integrated report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"15. Requests the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the World

Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to contribute fully to the preparations for the summit;

"16. Recommends that the Preparatory Committee take full account, as appropriate, of the preparations for and the outcome of the 1993 Conference on Human Rights and the 1994 Conference on Population and Development and of preparations for the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women;

"17. Requests the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute in accordance with established practice to the summit and preparatory process as appropriate;

"18. Invites the Secretary-General to provide the resources required for initiating the preparatory process of the summit in 1993, including through redeployment;

"19. Invites also the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund and to mobilize voluntary contributions from public and private sources for the financing of the additional activities required by the preparation and holding of the summit;

"20. Decides that the resources of the trust fund should be utilized to finance the participation of the least developed countries in the summit and its preparatory process;

"21. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the summit."

3. At its 56th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.80).

4. At the same meeting, the Acting Controller, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, made a statement of clarification on the programme budget implications.

5. At the 61st meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1). Subsequently, the Gambia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1 (see para. 8, draft resolution).

7. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements after the adoption of the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convening of a world summit for social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/139 of 17 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991 and resolution 1992/27 of 30 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the consultations requested by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/230, 1/

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which includes as one of its principal themes the need to strengthen the mutually reinforcing relationship between economic growth and human welfare,

Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, by which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 2/

Welcoming the support expressed for the world summit for social development at the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 3/

Conscious that increased international cooperation for economic and social development would significantly contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced of the need for the enhancement of the social component of sustainable development to achieve economic growth with social justice,

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1/ E/1992/80, annex.

2/ See E/CONF.80/10.

3/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

Reaffirming the right and responsibility of each State to determine freely its own priorities, policies and objectives for social development in accordance with its constitutional and legal systems and social conditions,

Conscious of the need to address ways and means for the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as interrelated goals,

Acknowledging the need for an integrated approach in the fields of social and economic development in the United Nations system to deploy more effectively the widespread experience of the system in those areas,

Stressing that poverty, unemployment and social integration are closely interrelated in all societies, with a particularly profound impact on developing countries,

Convinced that a world summit for social development should contribute to efforts by all countries to foster sustainable development and to promote policies against poverty and unemployment in all societies,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their efforts in carrying out a comprehensive process of consultations on this matter;

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General concerning the positive outcome of the consultations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development; 1/

3. Decides to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government to be held early in 1995; 4/

4. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Denmark to act as host to the Summit;

5. Decides that the Summit shall have the following objectives:

(a) To further the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as stated in Article 55, to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development", and "solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems", with particular focus on social development aspects;

(b) To express a shared world-wide commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and of international cooperation as a major priority of international relations;

4/ This decision notwithstanding, Governments may be represented at the ministerial or similarly high level.

(c) To stimulate international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, through governmental, private and non-governmental initiatives, in order to assist in the implementation of nationally appropriate, effective and efficient social policies and to formulate strategies which enable all citizens to be actively engaged in those policies;

(d) To formulate strategies on goals, policies and priority actions that could be taken at the national, regional and international levels to address, in the different development realities, core issues of shared universal concern in the field of social development, giving particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries;

(e) To create international awareness of and address the modalities to attain the necessary balance between economic efficiency and social justice in a growth-oriented, equitable and sustainable development environment in accordance with nationally defined priorities;

(f) To address, in creative ways, the interaction between the social function of the State, market responses to social demands and the imperatives of sustainable development;

(g) To identify common problems of socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups and promote the integration of those groups into society, highlighting the need for societies to equalize opportunities for all members;

(h) To promote programmes to ensure legal protection, foster effective social welfare programmes and enhance education and training for different groups in all societies, including the marginalized and disadvantaged groups;

(i) To assist in ensuring a more effective delivery of social services for the more disadvantaged sectors of society;

(j) To highlight the need to mobilize resources for social development at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(k) To make appropriate recommendations regarding more effective action by the United Nations system in the sphere of social development, in particular measures and policies for the revitalization of the Commission for Social Development;

6. Decides, taking into account the objectives set out in the present resolution, that the core issues affecting all societies to be addressed by the Summit are:

(a) The enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups;

(b) Alleviation and reduction of poverty;

(c) Expansion of productive employment;

7. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

8. Decides also that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session for one week in April 1993 and, at the level of personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives specifically designated by Governments, three substantive sessions in 1994 of no more than ten working days each, at United Nations Headquarters;

9. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Bureau, of which the host country, Denmark, shall be an ex officio member;

10. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on matters relating to the World Summit for Social Development;

(b) Draft the provisional agenda of the Summit, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(c) Prepare the draft decisions for the Summit and submit them to the Summit for consideration and adoption;

(d) Adopt other appropriate decisions relevant to the successful preparation, outcome and follow-up of the Summit;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc secretariat unit, including personnel of the relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to assist in the preparatory process and the substantive work of the Preparatory Committee;

12. Recommends that the Commission for Social Development give consideration to the agenda of the World Summit for Social Development at its thirty-third session, in 1993, and to the question of holding an extraordinary session dedicated solely to the question of the Summit before the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee in 1994;

13. Recommends also that the Economic and Social Council, at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993, consider the theme "World Summit for Social Development";

14. Requests the regional commissions to include in their programme of work for 1993 the World Summit for Social Development, with particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions, including

proposals, and to prepare an integrated report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. Requests the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to contribute fully to the preparations for the summit;

16. Recommends that the Preparatory Committee take full account, as appropriate, of the preparations for and the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994 and the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in 1995;

17. Requests the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute in accordance with established practice to the Summit and the preparatory process, as appropriate;

18. Invites the Secretary-General to provide the resources required for initiating the preparatory process of the Summit in 1993, including through redeployment;

19. Invites also the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund and to mobilize voluntary contributions from public and private sources for the financing of the additional activities required by the preparation and holding of the Summit;

20. Decides that the resources of the trust fund should be utilized to finance the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and the preparatory process;

21. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the Summit.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/703/Add.1/Corr.1
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 93

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee (Part II)

Corrigendum

Replace paragraph 5 by the following text:

5. At the 61st meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the original sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51 and Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, New Zealand, Romania, Slovenia, the Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1). Subsequently, the Gambia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

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